The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,502—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 224 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore especially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1663 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 8th MAY, 1879, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

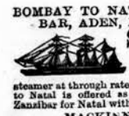
The S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 1 0 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 5th May 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. INDIA, 1660 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th May 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.



S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave for Aden, Zanzibar and Mozambique on 5th May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Chinsura's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22rd April 1879.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON, via ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave Bombay 5th May 1879, and connect at Aden with S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 335

Both Steamers carry a Stewardess and Java a Surgeon. Java is due in London 12th June 1879. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 23rd April 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine. Without Wine.
Suez	360	220	90	
Port Said	360	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	135	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday, which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the abovenamed three ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879. For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The TRENTHAM HALL will follow, sailing on the 2 1st June.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) INDUS	3470	600	S. D. Shallard.	5th May
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock...	12th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	539	W. R. Breeze....	19th do.
KHIVA	2959	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow ..	30th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins ...	6th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2831	370	A. Symons	28th April 1879.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.
KHEDIVE	2742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	2023	450	F. S. Toulin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fountman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 5th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

ANGLIA,
2,250 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steamer will sail on the 24th instant.

For passage, &c.
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE,
via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the S. S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars app y to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RYDAL HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 16th day of June 1879, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their Attorneys (if any) to JOHN YOUNG LANG, Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, at his Office, No. 11, in Rampart Row, Bombay, and if so required, by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, or his Attorneys, to come in and prove their debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 24th day of April 1879.

JOHN Y. LANG,
Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN AUGUSTUS WOOD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN AUGUSTUS WOOD, late of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, in India, Lieutenant Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps, Commanding Her Majesty's 14th Regiment Native Infantry, deceased, who died at Poona aforesaid on the 23rd January 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits with the Copies Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed were GRANTED on the 28th March 1879 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Hon. ALEXANDER FORBES and CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, both of Bombay, Esquires, are required, on or before SATURDAY, the 10th May 1879, to send to the said Administrators, at the office of Messrs FORBES and COMPANY, in Bombay Green, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said deceased. And at the expiration of such time the administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to CHARLES HENRY ANDERSON and LOUISA WOOD, the Executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Adminis rators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 5th day of April 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

BOMBAY, 17TH APRIL 1879.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY

SIR,—We have the honour to request you that you will CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on an early day, for the purpose of adopting a PETITION to the BRITISH HOUSE of COMMONS, protesting against the REPEAL of the IMPORT DUTIES on COTTON GOODS.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants

Mangaldass Nathoobhoy	Thakordas Atmaram Mehta
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	Rahimtoola M. Sayani
J. A. Forbes	Hormasjee Ardaseer Hormasjee
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee
S. D. Sassoon	H Nowrojee
Ardaseer Hormasjee Wadia	Luckmidass Khimjee
Morarjee Goculdass	Sudashiv Vishwanath Dharandhur
Grattan Geary	Somanjee Pestonjee
Vurjeevandas Madowdas	Janardhun Gopall
George Klitredge	Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama
Nowrojee Furdoonjee	Hurkissondass Nurrottumdass
M. R. de Quadros	Framjeeboy C. Gangjee
Cursetjee Furdoonjee	Goculdass Jugmohundass
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy	Ha-sumbhoy Visram
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit	Bhugwandas Purshotumdass
Raghoonath Narayen Khote	K. R. Cama
Homjee Cursetjee Dady	Byramjee Nusserwanji Sorabji
David Gostling	Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Antia
Shantaram Narayen	Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer
Pherozshaw M Mehta	Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	N M. Wadia
Kashinath Trimbuk Telang	Muncherjee M Bhownuggree
C. Tyabjee	Thakersey N. Mitvajee
Tapidass Vurjidass	Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia
Rajchunder Sircar	Bhaishankr Nanabhoy
Dwarkadas Vussoonjee	Damodar Thakersey Mooljee
Manockjee Burjorjee	Javerbai Umiashunker
Ardaseer Framjee Moos	Lilladhar Jairam Narrotjee
Framjee Dinshaw Petit	Pragjee Thakersy Mooljee
Hormusjee Bomanjee	Ardaseer B Capadia
Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy	Dinanath Raghoonath Khote
D. McL Slater	Cummoo Sullieman
Hormusjee Dadabhoy	Dady Nasserwanjee Dady
S. E. Shellim	Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee	B R Mody.
Abbas S. Tyabjee	
Bomanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	

IN accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1879, at 5 p.m.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Bombay 26th April 1879. Sheriff of Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR CHILDREN.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE BIG FOLKS.

GRAND GALA DAY AND EVENING FETE.

THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING each ADULT will have the privilege of bringing one child under 12 years of age FREE OF CHARGE.

COME AND SEE
THE ZULU CHIEF
ON HIS FLYING STEED,
IN HIS WAR PAINT,
WITH HIS CLUB,
WITH HIS BOW AND ARROWS,
IN FULL WAR CRY.

COME AND SEE
LITTLE ADELE
AND
HER PERFORMING PONY,
"SOUVENIR,"
FOR THE FIRST TIME.

COME AND SEE
THE GREAT GREGORYS
In wondrous and Marvellous Feats.

COME AND SEE
THE COMIC BALLET.

[WANTED, Fifty Tailors to sew the buttons that will be burst off the vests with laughter at the Comic Ballet.]

ALL THE EDUCATED HORSES.
THE FUNNY CLOWNS.

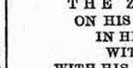
COME AND HAVE A GALA DAY AND EVENING FETE,
WHERE
TRUE MERIT IS THE STANDARD.
A HUNDRED ANNAS TO THE RUPEE
is the Value of all Entertainments given by
WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

And now that Young Bombay has, by the Management been tendered the Freedom of the Circus, we expect to see thousands of happy, smiling, contented faces greet us with their presence for the few remaining nights of our stay this season in Bombay.

WANTED, MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN and CARRIAGE EXAMINER. Salary Rs. 40 to 60. Apply LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Nizam's State Railway, Byculla Hotel.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA, CAPTAIN WHITE.
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.



THIS Steamer will sail TODAY (SATURDAY) at 6 p. m. for TRIESTE and VENICE.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 5-30 p. m.

The Company's Steam Launch will be available for the use of Passengers from 4-30 p.m.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1879.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ASSISTANT REGIMENTAL WRITER. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Must write English well and have a thorough knowledge of Regimental Office Work. Apply with copies of certificates to

QUARTER MASTER,
1st Bind Horse, Jacobabad.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 9th instant for the supply of 200 Tons of good OVEN COKE to Her Majesty's Mint. Samples should accompany the Tenders, and terms should include cost of conveyance to, and weighing and stacking on, the Mint premises. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

J. H. WHITE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 1st May 1879.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862 where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Sieger's signature of verification, each	1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ASH'S PATENT.
CAMDEN CARD SHUFFLER.

BY the use of this simple yet ingenious apparatus Playing Cards can be completely and rapidly shuffled. Any one can use it, and with its use unfairness is impossible.

Cash Rs. 6-12; Credit Rs. 7-8.

Camden and Cavendish Whist Markers, Playing Cards, Treatises on Whist, &c,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME FRUIT JUICE.

LIME JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash Prices.
Lime Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime Juice Cordial, pints	„ 0 12
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a situation as Governess, or as Lady's Companion in a Family. Excellent references will be given. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS—MANORA HILL STONE can be supplied at reasonable rates. Apply to A. ALLAN, 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOARD and RESIDENCE can be had for 4 Gentlemen in an English Family at Byculla, convenient to Tram and Railway. Address B.B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO-NIGHT Grand Dinner—Re. 1-8. Breakfast. Re. 1, 3 Dishes, Curry, Coffee. Tiffin, Re. 1—Soup, 4 Dishes, Curry, Salad. Hot or Cold Supper, Re. 1, TEMPLE BAR.

CEMENT.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., "TUNNEL" PORTLAND CEMENT.

FOR SALE, TO-DAY, at BENNETT'S, a FLEA-BITTEN GREY AUSTRALIAN MARE, with or without harness. Looks handsome, and goes well in a Buggy.

CYPRUS AND COMMANDRIA WINE—Very old and highly recommended. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, 40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, 8 per cent. secure Investment, SOPHIA LODGE, LANOWLEE. Speedy sale. Price Rs. 12,000. Apply F., Post Office, Lanowlee.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT & Co.'s on SATURDAY, a SILVER GREY ARAB, goes in harness, carries a lady, very gentle and free from vice, property of an Officer going Home.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. FEARS, 12, Apoll, Street.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1879.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violoncellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

HOSIERY FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH and LORD have a fine assortment of Hosiery suitable for hot weather wear, made by the best Manufacturers in Great Britain, their Gauze Banians are made of equal quantities of silk and wool, and cotton and wool, they are absorbent, and neither shrink nor irritate, their socks are of fine Lisle thread, fine cotton, and angolas of all substances, and the seams are strong and carefully made, they neither give way in washings nor hurt the tenderest foot.

An inspection is politely invited.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE OVERLAND & TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.
CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE.
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED,

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for evaporating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 193.

Ditto, ditto, on TWO DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c. supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine. Each Rs. 2½.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.
THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in such operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything.

The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... Rs. 175 0

N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap ..... Rs. 140 0

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160 0
Railway Ice Box specially constructed for Railway Travelling ..... Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY.
SUPERB WHISKY,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

WE recommend very confidently "The Carlton" to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old. Credit.	Cash.	5 Years Old. Credit.	Cash.
Rs. 33-0	32-0	Rs. 29-0	28-0

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with our Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR
CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.'s THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs. a.		CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY ..... Qts.	23 4
22 8	* STAR WHITE LABEL ..... Qts.	21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT ..... Qts.	20 0
	** STARS, Quarts	
	*** STARS, Quarts	
	**** STARS { FLASKS	
	{ FLASKS	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FAKIR OF OOLU.

DOCTOR SILVESTER'S SORCERIES.

SIGNAL SUBORDINATION
OF
SCIENCE
TO
S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 2ND MAY 1879.

THE London Stock Markets yesterday were devoid of change, Consols being still quoted at 98¼, French Rentes at 115, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 74 for Fours and 79 for Fours-and-a-half.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows a further slight improvement in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities standing at 50¾ against 50 3-16 per cent. last week. There is a decrease in the Reserve of £300,000 and in Bullion of £100,000, but Bills Discounted are also less by £600,000.

In the London General Produce Markets, Coffee, Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are all as last quoted.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported firm, but so far as we can learn there is no increase in the extent of business doing. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday opened and closed firm, Surats in fair demand, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. On the spot Fair and Good Fair Dhollera and Good Fair Hinganghaut are quoted ¼d., and Good Fair Ginned Broach 1-16d. per lb. higher, but other grades are unaltered, and Surats to arrive are called firm but unchanged. Good Omra and Good Dhollera via Cape being quoted at 5¾d. and Good Ginned Broach via Canal at 6¼d., all with the F. G. F. clause, May shipment. From New York Reuter's telegram of yesterday advises ready Mid. Uplands as having advanced from 11⅞ to 11¾ and July shipment from 12 to 12·69 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	3,000	4,000	2,700	1,500
Six days' ,,	16,000	29,000	24,000	13,200
Total since 1st Sept.	4,295,000	...	4,074,000	3,817,200

BAR SILVER in London, owing, it is said, to a demand for the Continent, has advanced from 50d. to 50¼d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to an exchange of about 1s. 7¾d. per rupee. Shipments are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton for this port of £110,000, making a total of £740,000 afloat up to date.

EXCHANGE this morning to begin with opened firm and bankers named an advance of 1-32d. for buying, but during the day a decided reaction set in, and at the close, rates have receded 1-16d. for private paper and 1-32d. to 1-16d. for Bank Bills. This, in the face of the advance in Silver, indicates how strong the belief in an eventual fall in rates really is, and should any doubt arise as to the eventual passing of the 10 million loan Bill we should probably see a very heavy fall. To-day's telegram, we observe, say that no date has yet been fixed for the second reading, and it seems not unlikely that our season here will be over before the Bill becomes law. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Rs. 7½ to 9-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...Rs. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 7 9-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	...2·05.	,,

In Gold we have not heard of anything being done and rates are nominally unaltered.

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is extremely, weak and it is difficult, in the absence of business, to quote exact prices. We call :—Fours, Rs. 91¾ to Rs. 92 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97 to Rs. 97½.

The SHARE MARKET continues very dull with practically nothing doing. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at Rs. 657½, but Nationals have advanced from Rs. 104 to Rs. 105 per share. In Land Companies the only change is an advance of Rs. 2 per share in Freres, and in Press Companies an advance of Rs. 10 in Berar and Rs. 25 in Colaba. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are irregular, but as a general rule they are Re. 10 to Re. 15 per share lower.

COTTON this morning opened very strong with an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. To begin with there were more sellers than buyers on this basis and no great amount of business was done, but later in the day with weaker exchange a better demand sprag up, and at the close prices are firm at rather higher than this morning. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 7,738 bales. We now quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, May	.....Rs.	251 per candy.
Good Omra, ,,	..... ,,	230 ,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	225 ,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	220 ,,
Good Dhollera	..... ,,	232 ,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	226 ,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	220 ,,

SEEDS are firm but unchanged.

FREIGHTS are steady at yesterday's rates. For Liverpool by Steam we quote 23s. 9d. and by Sail 24s. 9d. per ton. For the Mediterranean ports there is more firmness, two steamers having been filled up to-day. Trieste and Venice may now be quoted at 30s. Genoa and Marseilles at 26s. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS.—The rapid advance in Cotton at home has exercised a hardening tendency on prices, and dealers to-day have shown a disposition to buy at rather higher prices. The up-country demand, however, is not more active and should any important advance take place it will probably have the effect of curtailing the offtake. Local Goods and yarns are both in better demand to-day and a considerable business has been done.

COALS continue very firm, but we have not heard of any fresh business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
Agra Bank	100,000	Rs. 100	all	p. a. 5 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	657½
Bank of Madras	60,000	20	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£20 £12-1-0		6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	5,000	all	15 p.s*	795
Freres Land and Flor Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	167
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	300
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p. a.	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. ct	205
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13 9·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6·5· 7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19·6·5·15	do	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25	p.s.	nomina
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50	p. s.	800
Allianz Spinning	500	2,500	all	30	p. s.	1,125
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2	p.ct	35
Bhowanee M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35	p.s*	675
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15	p.s*	275
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10	p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25	p.s*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.s*	610
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30	p. s.	550
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	285
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all			400
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40	p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20	p.s*	735
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30	p.s.	710
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000			475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	575
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	775
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50	p.s*	530
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil		200
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,075
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50			5
Mandvee S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	20	p.s*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30	p.s*	835
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000				100
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30	p. s.	675
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all			nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	600	2,000	all			do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10	p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25	p.s*	550
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all			175
Rassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25	p.s.	500
Soondercbas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75	p.s.	475
Do do. 4 Share	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	120
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	600	1,000	all	30	p.s.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25	p. s.	430

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150	p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	910
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18	p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.s.	575
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25		460
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60	p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14	do	70
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10	do	48
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	20	do	450
Dholleria Co. and G.	400	500	all	15	do	150
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100	do	840
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50	do	850
French Press Co.	300	500		75	p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	20	do	190
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	200
Rassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25	do	250
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60	do	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	100	1,000	925	125	do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12	p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25	p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	p.s	1,710
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250	p. s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,00	50	all	7½	p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all			325
Ice		100	all			110
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ltd.		500	300	36	p. s.	240
Malabar Company. Ltd.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	25	8,000	1,000	75	p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100			100
Thacker and Co.	200	500	5 all	624	p.s.	660
Vlegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	5	p. ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP FLEURDE-LIS, 994 tons, Captain A. Gordon, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE S.S. COLUMBIAN, 1,404 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 958 deck passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from the Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 269 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Kattywer Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Aitchison, Lieut Garrie, Mr. F. Bell, Miss Bell, Sergt. Baily, Mr. H. D. Silva, two Commist. Inspectors, and 315 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Oorun (s)	aker	Mandvee, Apr 29.
1	Akola (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee, Apr 28.
2	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Apr 20.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Chupra (s)	Wood	Rangoon.

The ship Fleurdelis, Gordon, to Diamond Island, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Su-at, to Southampton.
Steamer Akola, to K. Coase and Kurrachee.
Steamer Columbian, to Calcutta.
Steamer Ooran, to Coast and Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon s—150 kegs iron rose nails, Sir C Forbes and Co.
Clan Ronald s—1 cask hardware, Bhaymeya Ebrahim.
Trinacria s—100 boxes bar soap, Shurriffally Hiptoola ; 25 pigs lead, Fazulally Moosabhoy.
Indus s—2 casks hardware, Bhaymeya Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Sidonian s—15 cases whiskey, C Rounevelle and Co.
Nizam s—12 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Benledi s—50 cases copper sheet, B and A Hormusjee ; 83 cases candles, Hassum Ahmed.
Manilla s—5 cases oilman-tore, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhosein ; 2 packages hardware, Noormahamed Bharmull.

FROM GENOA.

Comilla s—9 cases needles, Knoop and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—20 cases rum, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Evesham Abbey—32 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 531½ cwts myrabollams, John Campbell and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 191 bales wool, Goculdass Tricoodass.
Dumfriesshire—230 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
Shalimar—1,300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 75 bales cotton, 53 bales hemp, Thos H Moore and Co ; 163 bags myrabolams, Jethia Purshotum.
Duncow—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Eros s—58 bales hemp, Soopoor Jewandass ; 20 bales wool Rutonsee Mooljee ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 51 bales hemp, Khattow Muthura ; 114 bales cotton, Tookersee Jewraj's ; 40 bales wool, Bhimsee Nathoo ; 33 bales wo l, Premchund Jaichund ; 257½ cwts sapanwood, Khuljabhoy Dama ; 25 bales cotton waste, Central I S and W Co ; 65 bales cotton, Megjee Poonja.
Lady Lycett s—150 casks castoroil and 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 8 0 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Man ckjee and Co.
Rydal Hall s—2,501 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co.
Raphael—125 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jettanee.

FOR LONDON

Indus s—62 cwts M of P shells, Mahamed Aliana ; 884 cwts ginger, Currumsee Khelsee and Co ; 17 cwts ginger, Chubildass Ducurthoy ; 1 case fishmaws, Mahamed Aliana ; 26 bales skins, Dost Mahamed Hassumbhoy and Co ; 26 bales skins, Shariffbhoy Jaffer ; 3 bales skins, 3 bales hides and 21 cwts B horns, Esmail Peeradina ; 10 bundles E Sooth, Furiff Durwesh ; 2 cases country perfume oil, John Campbell and Co ; 297 cwts rapeseed and 100 bundles hides, Ralli Brothers ; 43 bales hides and skins, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 15 cases bristles, Peeroo Mahamed.
Contest—108 cwts behadanute, Lellabhur Purshotum.
Surat s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumberland—1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 33 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Victoria s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sidonia s—1,050 cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trinacria s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Geddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Thibet s—200 bales cotton, F and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trinacria—450 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Woodville—10 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Indus s—181 cwts turmeric, 94 cwts ginger, 75 cwts coohmgon, and 22½ cwts cardamoms, Hajee Zanel Abedin ; 238 cwts turmeric, 6 cwts ginger, 70 coohmgon, and 2 cwts cardamoms, Hajee Ally Babaney.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cumberland s—170 bales cotton, Tejpall Jamnadass ; 160 bales cotton, Shreeram Sewdutroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st May 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·747
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	·819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·6
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·3
General Direction of Wind	NNW, N, SW, WNW, SSW. WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	194.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 3.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

21-79—Shapurjee and T—Khimjee Lokhimedass and others vs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit—Craigie L and O.

SHORT CAUSE.

259-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn C and L.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

383-78—In person (a pauper)—Gungabai vs Babajee Kalojee—In person.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1198 Lady Lycett (s), Eratt, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1155 Eros (s), Speedy—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1737 Rydal Hall (s), O'Lloyd—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1087 Abercrone, Evans—Gaddum & Co.
1221 Dumfriesshire, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1690 Duncow, Large.—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1542 Raphael, Sherran—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1295 Whithier, Swap—Lang, Moir & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2199 Indus (s), Shallard—Malls, 5th May.
1954 Surat (s), Breeze—Malls, 19th May.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

404 British Queen, Smith—(put in for Repair).
985 Contest, James—The Captain.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.
1186 Compton (s), Hogg—Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR CUTCH.

548 Mula (s), Lawson—Essa bin Khulefa.

FOR GENOA.

2407 Manilla (s), Dodero—Grondona.
799 Sidonian (s), McFee—Wand a Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

1671 Thibet (s), Torbock—Malls, 12th May.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Farnham & Co,
1255 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1349 Victoria, Bayley—Farnham & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1099 Crimdon (s), Brackenbury—Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1086 Wilton (s), Jarvis—Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

767 Koina (s), Doert—Essa Bin Califa.
361 Maurice and Lazarre, Chaplain.—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1404 Columbian (s), Baldwin.
698 Shah Jehan, McGregor—Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P and O Co.

FOR BREMEN.

425 Verena, Habgood—The Captain.
714 Woodville, Nelson—Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1628 Trinacria (s), White—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1834 Cyclomene, Shaw—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1450 Lucile, Scott—The Captain.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1662 Horden (s), Turner—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR UNITED K. AND CONTINENT.

1040 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
901 Timour, Robinson—Wallace & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—W, and A. Graham & Co.
1060 Benledi (s), Rae—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
688 Cobdentown, Walker—Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
1354 Clan Gordon (s), Bigby—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1181 Elcano, Brown—The Captain.
994 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1868 Frolic, Bunn—Ralli, Brandenburg and Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
108 Gunga (s), J. Shapherd.
875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
986 Irish, Evans—W M Macaulay and Co.
1011 James Edward, Brooks—The Captain.
269 Ogmore, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.
183 Royal sovereign. (For sale).
1542 Sardinian, Charon—The Captain.
672 Tottenham, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
1239 William Burkitt (s), Freeman.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
983 Cearwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s),
7123 Tenasserim (s), Street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Lane, Major, Staff Corps, from Comravatee.
Gavin, Lieut, 2nd Sind Horse, from Jacobabad.
Lemes, Major, R A, from Kirkee.

MAY 2.

Faulknor, Col, Bombay Infantry, from Matheran.
Lodwick, Lieut, 28th Foot, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Vidal, 2nd Lieut, 11th Regt, on leave, to Rutnagiri.
Hopkins, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Mhow.
Heathcote, Lieut Col, 28th Bombay N I, to Surat.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 29.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jones, Assistant Superintendent of Police, will do duty under the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras.
Mr Grimes, to be Superintendent of the Central Jail at Cannanore, vice Lieut-Col Beauchamp, resigned.
The services of Col G E H Beauchamp, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Cannanore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
The Rev G Warlow to be Garrison Chaplain of Fort St George.
Mr R Sewell, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months.
Mr Stanbrough, Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, Salem, six months' leave on medical certificate.
Mr Martin to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District, Trichinopoly.
Mr McWatters to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar.
Mr Irvine to act as Collector of Sea Customs, Madras District.
Mr Buick to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot.
Mr Cox to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot.
Mr Powers to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot.
Mr Foster to act as Collector, District Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagapatam.
Mr Lee-Warner to act as Collector, District Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam.
Major Clay, First Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to act as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class.
Mr Benson to act as Superintendent of Government Farms.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Ootacamund, 23th April.

No 13 Battery, 8th Brigade R A, is struck off the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 28th March.
Lieut-Col Beauchamp, Infantry, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for one year and seven days and on medical certificate for eleven months and twenty-three days.
The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service :—Surgeon-Major J E Dickinson, Indian Medical Department.
His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Deputy Surgeon-General H R Oswald, to be Surgeon-General, with temporary rank.
Surgeon-Major Joseph M Joseph to be Deputy Surgeon-General with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgeon-General G Smith or until further orders.
Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith to act as Surgeon-General.
His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Colonel Moore, Deputy Commissary-General to act as Commissary-General, during the absence on furlough of Colonel C Scott Eliot, of until further orders.
His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel E W Childers, R A, to be Superintendent of the Gun Powder Factory for one year.

CALENDAR FOR MAY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....6th, 11h. 3·1 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. a.m.	Sun sets. p.m.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 3	.....	5 33	6 21	9 1 m / 8 56 a	2 43 m / 2 58 a
Sun. 4	3rd Sunday after Easter	5 32	6 21	9 30 m / 9 23 a	3 20 m / 3 48 a
Mon. 5	.....	5 32	6 21	10 37 m / 10 22 a	4 2 m / 4 26 a
Tues. 6	.....	5 31	6 22	11 23 m / 11 6 a	4 45 m / 5 22 a
Wed. 7	English Mail expected.	5 31	6 22	0 10 m / 11 50 a	5 30 m / 6 8 a
Th. 8	.....	5 30	6 22	0 57 a	6 15 m / 6 56 a
Fri. 9	.....	5 30	6 23	0 40 m / 1 41 a	7 2 m / 7 43 a

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

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Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879;
LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF, AND GRANT OF CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS, MATES, AND ENGINEERS.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

BEILBY—April 28th, at Lucknow, Miss Alice Beilby, the dearly beloved sister of Miss E Beilby, Zenana Medical Mission, aged 24.
MONTGOMERY—April 27th, at Kapurthala, Punjab, of typhoid fever, Jessie Alice, the beloved wife of J. A. L. Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps.
MANSERGH—April 24th, at Dum-Dum, Major S, P. E. Mansergh, 40th Regiment, aged 37 years.
RIDSDALE—April 6th, at Commilla, Tipperah, of heat apoplexy, James Sherriff, son of the late William Ridsdale, of West Riding, Yorkshire, aged 35 years.
STOKES—April 26th, at the School House, Mussoorie, of inflammation of the brain, Lilian, younger daughter of Arthur and Ellen E. Stokes, aged 5 months.
SINCLAIR—April 26th, at Landour, George David Blanchard, the youngest son of Apothecary W. Sinclair, aged 1 year and 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

TO-DAY the Russian troops under the Treaty of Berlin must begin the evacuation of Eastern Roumelia. We know that ever since the Congress, Russia has been endeavouring to find, and also to make reasons, whereby she might retain her hold upon that portion of Turkey for some longer and more indefinite period than that originally laid down. Indeed, at one time so determined did she seem to be in that intention, so openly were her preparations being made whereby the troops of the Sultan would find it difficult ever to return, that grave fears prevailed all over Europe that the 3rd of May would see the war resumed, on so gigantic a scale that the whole Continent of Europe would probably light up with the flame. The English Government have been, however, almost most consistent in affirming that the Treaty of Berlin shall be carried out in its entirety. Russia, nevertheless, during the time allowed her under that most fatal, most unwise of conventions has not been idle, and even should she not now dare to disregard the warning conveyed by Lord Salisbury the other day—a warning apparently purposely timed—that "the Great Powers were, "without exception, determined to execute the "Treaty"—that England herself had made many concessions for the sake of peace but would not now concede any more—should Russia not be prepared to face the consequences which a breach of that Treaty will entail, she will at least leave behind her a mass of seething discontent that we think will make it impossible for Turkey ever to peacefully hold the Balkhan country again. Already are the prophesies of Mr. Gladstone being fulfilled, made when he criticized in the House those secret Treaties and that action of Lord Beaconsfield's at the Congress, which were blazoned forth as having raised England high up to political power and influence in Europe, which resulted, in short, in the famous "peace with honour." Mr. Gladstone then said :—"Do not conceal from "yourselves that Russia has got an option to re-"new the war whenever it may suit her. Having "cut Bulgaria in two and left a large Slav "population south of the Balkhans under politi-"cal conditions inferior to those north of the "Balkhans, you have left there to Russia the "fairest possible field for intrigue. I defy you to "draw out a situation more favourable to in-"trigue than having a small number of Bulga-"rians who are enfranchised next to other Bul-"garians who are not so enfranchised." Every word of that has since been proved to have been well founded. Mr. Gladstone, in short, ganged the position exactly. For, every Mail during the last two months has brought us stories of Bulgarians drilling north of the Balkhan range as well as south of it, and the people who, as Mr. Gladstone said, were "not so enfran-"chised," now declare that they will never again submit to Turkish rule. The mixed occupation scheme, which has been cynically suggested by Russia as the only solution of the difficulty which she herself has created, and which even England through her Government almost agreed to—albeit with great foreboding on the part of the British public, who do not wish to hear of red coats located in that land of intrigue and bloodshed—that scheme has apparently after all fallen through. For this is now the 3rd of May and no particulars have reached us of the international force that was to take the place of the retiring Russian army. An Austrian paper, the *Pesther Lloyd*, remarked a short time ago, that in the event of the mixed occupation not being carried out, the original clause of the Berlin Treaty, attributing to Turkey the right and obligation of occupying Eastern Roumelia, would forthwith be revived; but in the event of Turkey by herself undertaking such independent action, it is almost certain that the country will rise in rebellion, and that a fresh movement in favour of Bulgarian unity will be set on foot—a movement, in short, for which Russia has been busily preparing during the past nine months. Indeed, it is all but certain that the inhabitants of Eastern Roumelia will only be driven by arms and massacre to acquiesce in the active renewal of Turkish rule. A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* says that apparently the best thing that can be done will be to appoint as their ruler the new Bulgarian prince. But that would involve the amalgamation of the two Bulgarias, or of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and, consequently, would involve the surrender of the sole perceptible fragment of "honour" which Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury brought back with them from Berlin. Altogether, there would appear to be good prospect that Government will before long have to add Bulgaria to the list that already

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S TOUR IN KANARA.

KUMTA, MAY 2.

April 27th.—H. E. the Governor arrived at Karwar and inspected the institutions, also received an address praying for the early construction of the line of railway to Hubli. H. E. replied to the address.

29th.—Visited Sadashivgad and inspected the teak plantation at Kurda.

30th.—Visited Gudehalli sanitarium and slept at Belikeri.

May 1st.—Inspected several miles of the proposed line of railway to Hubli; visited Ankola and slept at Gokarn.

2nd.—Visited Kumta, inspected institutions, and received address from Municipality praying for the construction of the harbour works. H. E. replied reservedly.

Sir Richard Temple will reach Yellapur *via* Sirsi about the 8th instant.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE ORDERED WITH URGENCY.

SIMLA, MAY 2.

A Resolution regarding the reduction of the Civil expenditure will be issued in to-morrow's *Gazette of India*.

The following is the summary of the orders issued to all Departments of the Supreme Government and to all Local Governments. Attention is called to the orders of November last, enjoining every possible reduction, and states the necessity of repeating them in more definite form. Less than a year ago Government thought it had secured the requisite normal annual surplus of two millions, but owing to further loss by Exchange, which is the sole cause of the unfavourable change in the financial position, the surplus of the current year, apart from war charges, is reduced to £813,000, being less by £1,187,000 than the surplus required for famine insurance and other objects.

The Government is resolved to spare no efforts to maintain the satisfactory condition of the finances; and first it will be necessary to make all possible reductions in expenditure. During the past ten years the Civil expenditure, excluding famine and loss by Exchange, beyond control has been reduced by £1,500,000 a year, but further reductions are now requisite. Active measures are being taken to reduce expenditure on the central establishments of the Supreme Government. Every Department is ordered to make a searching review of the whole of the charges under its control. Without positive necessity no improvements in administration involving fresh charges must be undertaken, no fresh establishment or offices created, and no new works commenced.

The necessity is declared of revising the arrangements with the Provincial Governments with the object of reducing their expenditure and improving the financial position of the Supreme Government, and is done with the object, if possible, to avert the necessity of fresh taxation, either Imperial or Provincial.

There is no intention of interfering with the policy followed with signal success, in extending the power and responsibility of the Provincial Governments. That policy will greatly facilitate the proposed reductions. But the chief saving contemplated is in Public Works. No new work, even if already sanctioned, is to be commenced by any Provincial Government or Department under the Government of India without special orders of the Supreme Government.

Further details will be settled by the Government of India with each Provincial Government. Large reductions will also be made in the expenditure on productive Public Works.

The present orders do not refer to military charges, regarding which, however, Government declares the urgent and paramount duty of reducing them within the narrowest limits consistent with the public safety.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

Good service pensions have been granted to Major General Fraser, R.E., Secretary P. W. Department; Surgeon General Beatson; Brigadier General C. C. G. Rose, at Peshawur; Brigadier General T. Murray at Mooltan.

Major R. D. Osborn retires on a pension. Major Grey from Bhawalpur, and Colonel Davidson, Deputy Commissary General, have been granted furlough on medical certificate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Latest advices from Cape Town, dated 15th April, state that although most of the reinforcements sent from England had landed at Natal, a fresh advance into the interior was improbable for at least several days to come.

A force of Colonial Volunteers had made an attack on the stronghold of the Basuto Chief Morosi, which they attempted to storm, but they were unsuccessful, and were driven off with a loss of twenty-six killed and wounded.

Sir Bartle Frere has arrived at Pretoria, after having had a satisfactory interview with the Boers.

Lord Chelmsford at the date of last advices was at Durban.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the Commons last night the Hon. E. Stanhope (Under Secretary for India), in reply to a question put, said the Viceroy of India had remitted the cotton duties with the full knowledge and approval of the Home Government.

Replying to another question, he said that he was unable to fix a date for the resumption of the debate on the Indian Loan. Government, he said, intends that the debate shall extend over the whole question of Indian Finance.

RACE FOR THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The following is the result of the race for the One Thousand Guineas:—

Wheel of Fortune	1
Abbaye	2
Reconciliation	3

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats fair demand.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.
Fair Dhollera 6⅛
The Manchester Market has been firm.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-7⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 74
4½ per cent. do. 79
3 per cent. Consols for account 98⅞
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872 115
Bar Silver 50⅛
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes....	£18,200,000 Dec.	£300,000
Bills Discounted....	£21,800,000 Dec.	£600,000
Bullion	£33,700,000 Inc.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 50⅛ per cent.

Arrivals—Ben Voirlich.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 2, 6

French Mail steamer Anadyr from C ino arrived.

GALLE, 2, 9-2.

Mail steamer Zambesi from Bombay acrived.

MADRAS, 2, 12-15 A.M.

Manilla Mail leaves Hongkong 1 p.m. Saturday 3rd

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 2.

CANNANORE, 5-10 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 3; thermometer 90·2; barometer 29·850.

MANGALORE, 1st, 4 p.m.—Weather fair, wind N. E. N. W.

TUTICORIN, 10·7 a.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W. thermometer 91; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. thermometer 89.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 7⅛ to 9-32d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 7 9-16d. "
Credits, 3 " " ...1s. 7¼d. "
Documents, 3 " " ...1s. 7 9-16d. "
Francs 3 " " ...2·06. "

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held this afternoon at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute in order to adopt a petition to Parliament protesting against the abolition of the import duties on cotton goods.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY gave judgment yesterday at the High Court in the case of Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee against Mr. G. W. Terry. His Lordship was of opinion that the defendant was responsible for the damage to the plaintiff's pictures which resulted from their being left uncared for in the south-west room at the Victoria Museum, and that his bailment did not cease until the pictures were returned to the plaintiff. Had Government been aware of all the circumstances of the case, they would not, his Lordship thought, have allowed the defendant to make the defence he had set up. His Lordship felt bound to say that the very grave charges brought against the plaintiff were thoroughly unfounded, and that they wholly fell to the ground. The plaintiff had not been met in a fair spirit, and every possible obstacle had been thrown in his way in the prosecution of what he believed to be a *bona fide* claim. In referring to the evidence of Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, of the Bombay Municipality, who was examined as a witness for the plaintiff, his Lordship spoke of him in eulogistic terms as "a very respectable gentleman—a gentleman of considerable ability and intelligence," remarking that this was not the first time his Lordship had had to express his opinion that he (Mr. Eduljee) was a thoroughly trustworthy witness. Premising that a jury would have awarded large damages owing to the hardship to which the plaintiff had been subjected, the Court gave judgment for him for Rs. 1,000 damages in addition to the sum paid into Court by the defendant. Defendant was to pay plaintiff his full costs.

ON the 16th January last, an injunction was granted by the High Court restraining the liquidators of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, one of the unfortunate companies to which Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were the agents, from transferring its assets to those of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company and from selling the property and machinery of the mills. As long as the injunction continued to be in force, the official liquidators, Messrs. Cormack, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Sir M. R. De Quadros, would be unable to sell the mills, while they felt it was necessary to sell them as soon as practicable. They therefore arranged with the liquidators of the old company and its creditors, who had filed suits in the High Court, to set apart Rs. 5,00,000 to meet claims which might be established against them. Under that arrangement an application was made yesterday to Sir Charles Sargent, who ordered the injunction of the 16th January last to be dissolved, the official liquidators undertaking, in the event of a sale of the mills and machinery, to deposit a sum of Rs. 3,60,000 out of the proceeds of the sale with the Bank of Bombay, in the joint names of the liquidators of the two companies, subject to the further order of the Court.

THE influential advocacy of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we see, is on the side of those who maintain that England should share the expense with India in Afghan war. That paper says, "The sum of £2,000,000 to be advanced without interest to the Government of India on account of this war, Sir Stafford Northcote makes light of. The Government of India, it seems, have undertaken to repay one-seventh of it annually. The Government of India are imitating the finance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They have deferred the payment of the first instalment till 1880-81. We cannot yet believe, however, that the House of Commons will allow that instalment to be paid at all. The Afghan war was not an operation undertaken for the mere defence of the Indian Empire; and therefore it is obviously unjust to throw the whole cost of the war on the Indian revenue. It is therefore to be expected reasonably that the Indian Government will not be required to repay the £2,000,000 which has been advanced to it; and if this sum is added to the deficit in the English accounts of the previous years the amount will be raised from £5,000,000 to £7,000,000."

AT Kandahar, the *Pioneer* hears, the placidity of the people under the British rule, practically established there for the present, is something remarkable. The country is being quietly administered, and above all the revenue is being collected without difficulty, just as if the whole region were part of the British dominions. This state of things will give a great stimulus to the policy which recommended the permanent occupation of Kandahar as part of the new frontier, but it will not militate against the conclusions explained in these columns a few days ago, according to which the permanent occupation of Kandahar would not form part of the new scheme of frontier defence. There seems little or no doubt that, if a friendly settlement can be made with Yakub Khan—that is to say, if he is able to prevail over the war party sufficiently to give effect to his manifest wish for such a settlement—Kandahar will be evacuated by its present garrison. Other contingencies would lead to a different result. If the Afghan chiefs as a body are so headstrong that they refuse to make peace and prefer to see their country overwhelmed by a foreign army, then it would certainly be premature to talk of evacuating Kandahar. In the absence of any satisfactory treaty, the British Government would no doubt keep the place in its possession; and this reflection ought to go far towards teaching the governing minds of Kabul, in whatever bosoms they may reside, the propriety of giving in. Yakub is practically in a position in which he can offer his countrymen Kandahar as the price of their submission to his desire to make peace.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Arrangements were made, during the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Peshawur, for taking over from Major Cavagnari the management of all those tribes which can be most conveniently dealt with from Peshawur by the Commissioner. The Punjab Government have not wished for a larger tract of country than may be roughly said to include the Khyber Pass and the tribes in the immediate neighbourhood, so a large portion of the Mohmund tribe, which has recently given so much trouble, and their chief, Shah Muhammad Khan, of Lalpura, will be left under the general direction of the political officer at Jallalabad. A certain portion of the Mohmunds touching on the Peshawur border, such as the Tarakzais and Halimzais, who live on the frontier opposite Shubkadr and Michni, and who own villages within British territory, will of course be controlled, as heretofore, by the Commissioner of Peshawur. A corps of jezailchis is about to be organised for employment in keeping open communications through the Khyber Pass during the hot weather.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* asks:—Can we trust Afghan engagements, or rely upon Yakub Khan's powers? The Amir may ride out from his capital, and meet Major Cavagnari at some point between Gundamuck and Tezeen, an arrangement we believe Government hopes to effect; but this would not ensure the good behaviour of the tribes. On the other hand, the Amir's tactics may, as we have already pointed out, be possibly directed to the sole purpose of gaining time. In any case it would only be fair and prudent if the Government were to fix a date when the advance should take place, whether Yakub's people opposed it or not. In reviewing the chances of the position it must not be forgotten that the Mohmunds, with whom we are in distinctly hostile relations at this moment, are Yakub Khan's strongest supporters; and the fact of their rising against us now throws considerable doubt on the sincerity of the alleged understanding between the Amir and our Government.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The latest news brought from Kabul to one of our correspondents at Jugdullak describes an interview between Yakub Khan and the principal officers commanding the Seeah Sung garrison. The story is very circumstantial, stating how the rain fell on the occasion, and how His Highness the Amir rode to the spot, with "a very large umbrella." It does not appear that the shower damped the spirits of the chiefs, who, with a burst of acclamation, begged for permission to attack the English, now that they had shown them elves at Surkpul. "If we do not attack them now, it will be too late afterwards," they argued: "and if the English reach Kabul, you must take to flight,"—but from whom, whether from the English, or from the Afgnans irritated at the cowardice or the indolence of their Amir, does not appear from the correspondence. Yakub, we are told, maintained a diplomatic reserve—though counselling them to be less demonstrative meantime. Our informant also states that Yakub is indefatigable in the work of garrison and general military inspection, and that the English advance guard has reached a place called Vaz Khillan, about three marches from the city of Kabul. This, we may add, is a correspondent whose accounts of military movements, and forecast of events, have in almost every instance proved remarkably accurate.

MRS. BURTON says in her new book of travels in Arabia, Egypt and India, "I wish some of those Indian military ladies could know what an effect their manners produce upon one for coarseness and arrogance. Of course, those who are in high military position in India and who have been in good society in England will know what I mean, and will have experienced the same amusement or disgust. I could tell some good stories on the subject, but it would not be good-natured."

FURTHER accounts which we (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have received confirm the suspicion that the retreat from Lum Dakka on the 22nd instant was owing not more to the hostility of the Mohmunds than to that of the villages whom the two companies of the Mhairwara Battalion were sent to assist. Possibly, the silence of the official report on this particular aspect of the event may have been justified: but still it seems more than possible that the conduct of the villagers is an indication of a new and widespreading spirit of opposition. The attitude of the Mohmunds, and of their new religious leader, points to a tribal combination similar to that which confronted General Chamberlain, in the Umbeyla campaign. We have no wish to play the part of alarmists; still less to suggest the charge of imprudence against gallant officers, who are familiar with the difficulties of the country and the treacherous nature of its inhabitants: but still, the separation of so small a force from its basis of support, and in a country as full of snares as Zululand, savoured a little of over-confidence.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) hear from Jallalabad that General Appleyard's Court of inquiry has not yet settled the question as to the responsibility for the disaster on the Kabul river. The results of the investigation have, it is added, been submitted to army Head-quarters. Many confess themselves sceptical regarding the value of the investigation, on the ground that the Court was composed of officers forming part of the immediate command of the General in whose force the catastrophe occurred. But we fail to see why the composition of the Court should be deemed inconsistent with the honesty of its deliverances. Still, men are perversely suspicious, and they will take the liberty to doubt whether a natural and unconscious bias might not prevent General Appleyard from passing an opinion unfavourable to the General in command, or his Staff—supposing them, for the sake of argument, to have been responsible for the mal-arrangement.

ON April 9th the bench and bar of the Surrey Sessions entertained at the Albion Tavern Mr. Douglas Straight, the recently-appointed Judge of the North-West Provinces of India, who has for many years been a leading member of the Sessions. Mr. Hardman, the chairman of the Surrey Sessions Bench of Magistrates, presided, and there was an unusually large attendance of magistrates of the county and barristers. In proposing the health of Mr. Straight, the chairman spoke of his long experience and great ability as an advocate, and expressed his confident belief that he would distinguish himself in the high and responsible position to which he had been elevated. Mr. Lilley, the leader of the Sessions bar, and Serjeant Robinson referred in feeling terms to the esteem in which the new judge was held by his compeers at the bar, and predicted that he would be as much valued and respected in his new sphere of duty as he had been in his past career.

A CIRCULAR from Glasgow submitted on behalf of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank has been sent to us (*Times'* City Editor), giving a general outline of a proposed scheme of arrangement, having for its object "1, a speedy payment to the different classes of creditors of the bank; and 2, relief to a certain extent to the entire body of contributories." The following explanations are given on the first head, the creditors being divided into three classes:—

"(1) Holders of the acceptances of the bank, embracing the obligations of the respective drawers and endorsers, who are now bankrupt; (2) depositors and others holding simply the obligations of the bank: (3) holders of the notes of the bank, and the general body of shareholders under deduction of the first dividend of 6s. 8d. per £ now amount to about £1,850,000, it is proposed to make payment, at an early date, of a sum in full of all claims, the creditors ceasing to rank their rights of ranking on the bankrupt estates of co-obligants, and relinquishing any claim to special securities not actually in their hands. To the second class it is proposed to pay 17s. per £, without interest, that is, to be paid as follows:—3s. 4d. on 22nd December, 1879; 3s. 4d. on 22nd June, 1880; 3s. 6d. on 22nd October, 1880; or alternately on the same terms as the 3rd class. The third class may be taken to be the deposit bank, who voluntarily took up the note circulation from the public. While it is proposed to pay the notes in full, the payments are to be so deferred as to make the settlement practically the same as in the case of the second class, when interest and delay are taken into account. The balance of 13s. 4d. to be paid as follows:—3s. 4d. on 22nd October, 1880; 3s. 4d. on 22nd October, 1881; 3s. 4d. on 22nd October, 1882; 3s. 4d. on 22nd October, 1883; or alternatively on the same terms as the second class."

Under the second head it is proposed equitably to apportion any benefit derived from a realization of the scheme among all the contributories, thus:—

"(a) Contributories who were debtors to the bank shall have right to participate in proportion only to the amount of their payments in excess of their indebtedness.

"(b) Contributories who claim or obtain relief from the bank in whole or part, either as regards stock or calls, shall have no right to participate, unless such relief is abandoned or surrendered."

To seek, as the promoters of this scheme do, to afford some relief to the unhappy shareholders is no doubt highly laudable and philanthropic, but we are not told what prospect there is of constituting the proposed limited company "with a substantial capital" which is to take over the assets at a fair valuation. The New Zealand land and other assets may possibly be of large prospective value, and the proposed company might be able, perhaps, more successfully than the liquidators to contend with the threatened litigation; but the first and most material question to solve is the feasibility of constituting the company with sufficient funds to take over these assets. Then, again, has the consent of the second and third classes of creditors to accept a composition been secured?

THE *Cape Times* says that man for man the Zulu warriors are a most formidable body of men to cope with on their own ground, and they have been most carefully drilled and skilfully handled by most able commanders. To their intimate knowledge of their country, and to the rapidity, certainty, and excellence of their war intelligence, they owe their invariable escape from our best planned combinations; while the total absence of baggage and commissariat waggons renders them practically free from care whether they are attacked in front or rear, or whether they have to climb mountain peaks or ford the most rapid rivers. Their marching powers, too, are really extraordinary, and by the facility with which they have kept up all their communications as yet, they have practically set our panting regulars at naught, and kept them in a state of constant expectancy and fret. On the other hand, it seems equally clear that we have very little to fear from their possession of firearms, while the superiority of our weapons of precision will always give us the odds in our favour of ten to one as against mere shields and assegais, especially when we throw up some cover and fight at long range. Practically, the great difficulty in this war has been the want of light cavalry to harrass the enemy, to check outflanking movements, to cut off his retreat, or drive him within reach of our artillery. At Isandula it is now abundantly clear that had the mounted men been kept in hand by a competent cavalry leader, instead of being launched at eleven o'clock at a still distant body of Zulu skirmishers, there would have been ample time, when the attack developed into such a tremendous onset of nearly 15,000 savages on 700 regulars (at noon), for the horsemen to have checked the advancing wings, and so enabled Colonel Pullein to range his wagons in time, and rapidly entrench his men behind them. It need not then have taken many minutes to throw up a slight redoubt, hoist the two guns into position, and pound the slowly advancing mob till darkness intervened. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the Zulus would have attacked us at all had the camp been carefully entrenched and wagons parked. If the object of the General should be to always stand, or move only on the defensive, whereas if we mean only to fight Cetewayo when we have reached his kraal, we must advance more rapidly, and largely increase the number of our cavalry to guard against surprises on the march. The Boers of the Free State thoroughly understand the true tactics to be employed against Zulus and Basutos—they carry their cattle, burn their crops, destroy their kraals, and lay their country waste, and by the rapidity of their movements on horseback, and splitting up their attacking forces into small and easily-handled parties, they avoid large battles, and also avoid enormous disasters. In this sort of wild guerilla warfare young and active men are always to the front, under steady and experienced leaders as guides, while their elders remain to defend their families in "laagers," or movable forts. As the Zulus can only store one year's supply of grain, and their chief wealth is in cattle, the withdrawal of 25,000 Zulu warriors from their military kraals invites us to set on foot a guerilla form of warfare against the cattle, inhabitants, and crops left defenceless in their rear. Sooner or later we shall have to raise 3 000 or 4,000 regular cavalry under local leaders, and to act independently of the regular force. When reinforcements arrive, their first duty will be to build up a chain of forts close to each other, so as to permanently hold the country hereafter. A small body of regulars, say 100 in each fort, could easily be fed by the forays and raids of a small body of mounted Rangers attached to them, and a good "Gatling" or "Mitrailleuse" would effectually check any attack on the fort itself.

IN Paris at present most of the morning dresses are now worn quite short. Watered silk has again become fashionable, and will be much used for trains at the forthcoming drawing rooms. The gloves with lace insertion let in at intervals from the wrist to the elbow, which are to be favoured, are very expensive—from twelve to fifteen shillings a pair, and much more when finished off with a deep fall of lace. The figured chintz spring costumes, with parasols and hats to match, are very becoming for young ladies.

Truth—The very corner-stone of the unwritten English Constitution is, that the monarch in all political matters acts by the advice of her Ministers, and that neither Ministers at home nor high officials abroad, act by the advice of Her Majesty, and this it is that makes the throne of England more secure than any other in the world, and nips in the bud the back-stair influence that has proved so fatal to the tranquillity of many foreign nations. We are passing through an epoch of sycophancy, when personal Government is lauded to the skies, and when Parliament merely registers foregone conclusions. It is full time, therefore, that those who have really at heart the true interest of the Crown should speak in plain language.

THE *Colonies and India*—In addition to the cavalry horses recently sent out to South Africa with the reinforcements from England, the Government is despatching numbers of horses and mules to the Cape from the River Plate, and much interest is attached to this experiment. It is confidently hoped that the South American horses and mules will take kindly to the climate of South Africa, which resembles that of their native country. If so, these animals will prove a valuable acquisition to the colony. Hardy of foot, hardy, and very sure-footed, able to travel quickly and for long distances over rough country, both horses and mules will do good service, not only during the war, but afterwards in more peaceful occupations, for it is hardly likely that the Government will go to the trouble and expense of shipping them elsewhere when their immediate services are no longer required. The shipment of these animals to the Cape has given rise to the curious suggestion that the lasso, to the use of which they are trained, and which is the means by which they are captured and broken, should be used as a weapon against the hostile Zulus; and that a corps of mounted English volunteers from the River Plate, accustomed to throwing the lasso, should be attached to each invading column, for the purpose of lassoing the enemy. The proposal would have more weight if the Zulus were possessed of cavalry, which they are not; but it is probable that the use of such a novel weapon would create a great impression, and probably cause a panic among the unmounted warriors against whom it would be used.

FROM Macleansboro, Illinois, a terrible case of the engineer hoist with his own petard is reported as the upshot of a family dispute. It appears that a man named Mason Morris, having received some offence from his two sons, Charles and Frank, made over his property by deed of gift to two daughters, the wives of William Hale and Mart Craig. The young men took umbrage at this arrangement, and openly declared their resolution to have some of the property or somebody's blood. It might have been expected that they would assail the erring parent, but even their murderous intent drew a line at parricide, and they concluded to let the old man alone. Neither could they find it in their hearts to kill their sisters, so that only the sisters' husbands were eligible as victims. Charles and Frank thereupon loaded their revolvers, and made no secret of what they were about to do, inasmuch as several friends went with them to see the shooting. On reaching the joint residence of the brothers-in-law, Frank knocked at the door and asked to speak with Hale, who went outside for that purpose, while Charles slipped into the house to dispose of Craig. But it would appear that the doomed men suspected the intention of their visitors, and had their revolvers handy. The denouement must have been a surprise to the interested lookers-on. No sooner did Frank stand face to face with Hale than he fired, but missed, and quick as thought Hale sent a bullet crashing through his skull, killing him on the spot. Meanwhile, Charles fared no better within the house. He, too, missed his aim, and was answered by Craig with a shot through the lungs, from which he died in ten minutes. In the opinion of Illinois connoisseurs this was "as pretty a bit of shooting" on the part of the brothers-in-law as the most fastidious could desire, since it involved neither loss of time, waste of ammunition, nor uncertainty of issue.

AN ITALIAN OPERA AT MADRAS.

WE (*Madras Athenæum*) have pleasure in giving prominence to the enclose sent us by Mr. Nazir:—

It is proposed to bring out an Opera Company to Madras next year, should proper support be forthcoming and guaranteed before the 1st July 1879.

The Company will be entirely a new one, and in addition to the strength of this year's Company there will be 12 in the Chorus and 12 in the Orchestra.

The season to be of one month's duration to commence about the middle of January 1880.

Subscribers to have the privilege of attending *all* the performances of the Company.

There will be four performances a week. All tickets to be transferrable.

The entire working expences will come to Rs. 15,000.

It is proposed to raise this amount by 200 tickets of Rs.75 each.

All subscriptions to be paid by the 1st July 1879, into the hands of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. who have kindly consented to take charge of the same. The proprietor will not touch these till the arrival of the Company in Madras.

Intending subscribers are requested to register their names with W. H. Holmes, Esq., Madras Club, who has very kindly offered to assist in obtaining subscriptions.

Subscriptions have already been promised to a considerable extent.

PRIZE SYSTEM FOR GOOD FARMING.

ON the 1st ultimo Mr. W. R. Robertson, M.R.A.C., Superintendent of Government Farms, submitted for the information of the Board of Revenue and Government two pamphlets received by mail from Professor Baldwin, the Head of the Agricultural Department of the Board of Education in Ireland. The subject of the pamphlets may possess some interest in connection with efforts to be made towards improving the agricultural practice of the small farmers in this country. Mr. Robertson continued:—"The prize system inaugurated by Earl Spencer, K.G., seems to have been fully successful, and efforts are now being made to extend its operations to the whole of Ireland. In many respects the condition of agriculture in Ireland resembles the condition of agriculture in this country, though of course the agriculture of Ireland is greatly superior. I possess a considerable personal experience of the circumstance under which agriculture is practiced in Ireland and have acted as judge of farms in connection with the North-East Association of Agriculture in Ireland, which began some years ago to offer prizes for well-managed farms though its operations did dot extend to such small holdings as does Earl Spencer's system. And I am of the opinion that we might with advantage adopt this prize farming system in endeavouring to promote good farming in this country. Of course the Irish system would not be adopted in its present form for the requirements of agriculture in this country are very different. But something could readily be made. It will afford me pleasure to submit definite proposals, say for one Collectorate only at present." The Board observed that the prize system in Ireland was worked in connection with a readyformed machinery, namely, agricultural school-farms such as were proposed in Board's Proceedings, 13th December 1877, No. 5,223. "The Government have as yet passed no orders on those proceedings owing apparently to doubts as to funds, but the Superintendent's letter and enclosures will now be submitted to them with the remark that trial of the prize scheme must await the introduction of school-farms." The Government consider Mr. Robertson's proposal premature, and are not therefore prepared to accede to it.—*Madras Times.*

THE HORSES OF NORWAY.—Mr. Laing, in his travels in Norway, says that the horses of that country have a very sensible way of taking their food. Instead of swilling themselves with a pailful of water at a draught, no doubt from the fear of not getting any again, and then regorging themselves for the same reason they have the bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is amusing to see with what relish they take a sip of the one and a mouthful of the other, alternately, sometimes only moistening their mouth, as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A broken-winded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway.—*Once a Week.*

IN describing the strange scenes that he witnessed on the Chantabun river, Mons. Mouhot says, in speaking of the freaks of crocodiles, "I saw them throw themselves from the banks into the water, and it has frequently happened that careless fishers, or persons who have imprudently fallen asleep on the shore, have become their prey, or have afterwards died of the wounds inflicted by them. It is amusing to see the manner in which these creatures catch the monkeys which sometimes play with them. Close to the bank lies the crocodile, his body in the water, and only his capacious mouth above the surface, ready to seize anything that may come within reach. A troop of monkeys catch sight of him, seem to consult together, approach little by little, and commence their frolics, by turns actors and spectators. One of the most impudent jumps from branch to branch until within a safe distance of the crocodile, when, hanging by one claw, and with the dexterity peculiar to these animals, he advances and retires, now giving his enemy a blow with his paw, at another time only pretending to do so. The other monkeys, enjoying the fun, evidently wish to take part in it, but the other branches being too high, they form a sort of chain by laying hold of each other's paws, and thus swing backwards and forwards, while any one of them who comes within reach of the crocodile torments him to the best of his ability. Sometimes the terrible jaws suddenly close, but not upon the audacious monkey, who just escapes; then there are cries of exultation from the tormentors, who gambol about joyfully. Occasionally, however, the claw is entrapped, and the victim dragged with the rapidity of lightning beneath the water, when the whole troop disperse, groaning and shrieking.

IMPOSTURES OF A GURU.

(Kolhapur Correspondent of the Bombay Church Chronicle.)

ANOTHER member of the Kolhapur Rajá Guru's family, referred to in your last accounts from there, has lately been trying to make himself famous by laying claims to miraculous powers, such as casting out devils, changing substances into something very far removed from what they were (*e. g.*, ordinary food into sweetmeats, paper into money), becoming visible to different people in three or four different places at once, and changing snakes into innocuous creatures, to be hung round the neck as a garland of beads. Among such a credulous people as the Hindus, any pretensions of this sort are greedily hailed with delight, and numbers of the Kolhapur people have been flocking to the *toada* of this Maharajah for weeks past, and his doings have been the talk of the town. A year or two ago I used to see a good deal of this man, and hoped that the spirit of inquiry which induced him to pay me frequent visits, and to speak on religious matters would develope into something more than often happens. Unfortunately, however, instead of becoming a humble learner, he has gone to the opposite extreme of becoming a teacher, and turning his knowledge into an ill use. He holds a reception, so to speak, every Monday, a day sacred, it is believed, to Shiva, whom it would seem he would like to be identified with, or be taken as an incarnation of, since his use of a huge snake as a garland is an imitation of what that supposed god affects.

Having with regret heard all this, I resolved to pay him a visit one Monday morning last month, and sent him a message to say I should be present. He courteously permitted me to be so; but what I witnessed was a barefaced imposture, and if it were not blasphemous, would be utterly ridiculous, and a laughable farce. Dressed in a red silk mantle, he seated himself on a reserved seat, after a speech to the effect that he had received a revelation from God, and was more or less identified with Him as Christ and other great personages had been. Before this seat lights and incense were burning to do him homage, and offerings and worship were paid to him, as to a god, while he was chanting some verses and accompanying himself with castanets. Some women appeared then on the scene, and the devil was supposed to enter them, though to my unbelieving eyes they had beforehand been taught to act a part, such as making wry faces, hideous noises, and turning up the whites of their eyes. The Maharaj was asked to cast out the devil, and sprinkling for the nonce, he repeated a mystic formula or *mantra* over the latter, and dashing it over the supposed possessed women, he commanded the evil one to depart and to work them no further harm. It was all a piece of acting, and very clumsy acting indeed. So I got up in disgust and came away. I have since learnt that these women are in the pay of the Maharaj, as well as some men with whom he packs his meetings to worship him, and to make believe that he is making way among the people.

The day after he came to see me, having a snake round his neck. I tried to reason with him, and he promised to lay it by; but what I said, and at least to discard the snake. How far he has kept his word I have not yet been able to learn.

On the last Saturday in March I gave a lecture in the hall of the fine High School of Kolhapur on caste. About 200 people were present, including the young Chief of Kagal, who came all the way from there to attend. The lecture was in Marathi, and was listened to with marked attention and respect, though the evils of the caste system were freely exposed and the pretensions of the Brahmans, as set forth in their sacred writings, unsparingly condemned. The only thing that provoked opposition, and that but from one speaker, was a closing remark that Christianity puts caste on the only acceptable basis as a universal brotherhood, in which brotherly love and virtue are the essential characteristics, and not making us, though mere gods, which the Brahmans pretend to be, yet sons of God, and partakers of the Divine nature. The speaker referred to interpreted this into a narrow exclusiveness on my part, and tried to make out that other religions, Hinduism included, could do as much for their followers as Christianity, and he advised the audience not to be in a hurry to embrace it, as some better way might still be discovered, since discoveries in other things are of constant occurrence. He also called attention to the arrival in Bombay of some distinguished members of a new society, the Theosophical, which is to unite the best points of Buddhism, Hinduism, Parseeism, Mohamedanism, &c., and which, when put in a connected form, may be the religion of the future.

A SPORTSMAN'S STORY.

To the Editor of the Madras Mail.

SIR,—I went for a ride this morning in the open country about two miles from the station, a little before sunrise. I saw two animals which in the distance I took to be jackals. I had no dog with me, but for the sake of a gallop I went after them. They went away very quietly, till I came to a broad quick sandy sort of nullah over which it was prudent to walk. On getting over I found my friends waiting me in the shape of two wolves and I was fairly mounted on one between them, they being each about twelve or fifteen yards from me. I cracked my whip towards the one on my left (the smallest) which slunk away, and I then went for the big one, which moved off at a lob very quietly. I cantered after him, but could not get nearer than fifteen or twenty yards, so going in this way for about a quarter of a mile, a fox got up ahead of the wolf. The wolf, seeing it, laid in, and I laid in too, pretty smart; and I got as good a bit of coursing as ever a man had. The wolf had the best of it all along. The fox made about half-a-dozen doubles, but the wolf was never thrown out at doubling as fox. Eventually the wolf ran in, and snapped the fox in the loins, and worried, and proceeded to carry it away in his mouth. I rode up and he dropped the fox, which lay on the ground snarling at me, the wolf moving about a little distance off. I then moved off and watched him the while, the wolf which must have followed me very close behind, came up and polished the fox off. The fox, while being worried by the first wolf, uttered a cry, which brought out two other foxes which were rushing about at fifty yards distance, apparently in great distress. The wolves must have seen them, for they started off in that direction at once, but for they did not go for them at all. The wolves and I then stood and had a good look at each other, and as I had nothing but a light hunting whip, and there was no chance of getting any weapon more formidable, I left them to their breakfast, and which I have no doubt they enjoyed, and then they probably left too, after taking a mental note of the other two foxes, which they will doubtless enjoy on some future morning.—I am, &c., C. STEWARD, Lieut-Col,

Bellary, April 27. Madras Cavalry.

SENILITY IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Madras Mail.

SIR,—With reference to "A. B. C.'s" letter in your paper of the 15th instant, what can be better than the officering (European and native) of the Madras Army, as it is at present? What would your correspondent have? Youngsters of 25 and 26 commanding regiments? By gad! Sir! The Native Army would go to the devil. Why! we "old fogies" are, as Commandants, the pith, the backbone of the army. My advice to "A. B. C." is to let things slide as they have ever since "John Company's" time in "sleepy hollow;" and, if he has (I hope so for his sake) as good a liver and digestion as I've still, after his 38 years' service enjoy, as I hope to do his

OTIUM CUM DIG ON £1,124-17-6 PER ANNUM.

II.

To the Editor of the Madras Mail.

SIR,—In your edition of April 15th, "A.B.C." has a letter under the above heading. He says "going on the hypothesis that senility is the great defect of the existing system—in fact the blight and curse of all energy, hope, and efficiency," &c. What hope, what energy, can a man have, who, after perhaps thirty two years' service, finds himself officiating 2nd in command? Or a man who at twenty-three years is Wing Officer (the new name for Flank Subaltern), has it was no longer considered fit that Field Officers should hold Subaltern's appointment, but the name only has been changed, not the appointment. Unquestionably the smartest men the service ever saw were those who under the old Regimental system had a run of luck, who found themselves in command of their Regiments within twenty years. All experience has been changed, and with the change "all energy and hope" have died away. In the Queen's service the past few years have seen many changes, and all have tended to one end, viz, to do away with senility, to accelerate promotion, and to foster energy and hope. Strange to say all changes in the native army have been exactly the reverse of this, till senility has become a byword, and the spirit of officers broken. If in the Queen's army a five years tenure of command is considered sufficient, how much more so is it in the native army? If in the Queen's army it is considered that a man of a similar rule should hold good in the native army? And yet, anomaly of anomalies, a Captain in the Staff Corps can't get his promotion under twenty years, and command of Regiments may be held for any period. This is not long enough, nor energy and hope sufficient, to look forward to the completion of thirty-eight years' Indian Service. In the days of my service in a Queen's Regiment we rightly looked on the private as an "old soldier" at twenty-one years service, and surely a quarter of a century of continuous service in India is long enough to make any one an old soldier. I am strongly felt that the time has arrived for the grievance of the Indian army to be dealt with. To the suggestions of "A. B. C." for pension I would further suggest the following: after twenty years' service £200 a year, with £50 a year extra for each year after that. A glance will show this to be a very fair arrangement, with the additional very great advantage that

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Necessary for the Growth,
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WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

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Geisenheimer	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,,	24 ,,
Do.	,,	27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	,,	24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,,	30 ,,
Buedesheimer	,,	30 ,,
Do.	,,	33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	,,	35 per doz. Qts.
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Norway Pale Ale	Rs.	18 per case of 3 doz Qts.
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Fromy and Rogéo's *** Cognac	Rs.	39 per doz. Qts.
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CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.
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4 and ½ per cent. Government Paper for	Rs. 6,30,500
Cash	3,446
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In part protection of Indian Policies.
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